VIETNAM

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July 29 1968

No 175 5th Year

3,055 U.S. aircraft were downed in North Viet Nam

UP TO JULY 25, 1968

South Viet Nam MILITARY OPERATIONS:

P.L.A.F. Simultaneously Attack Quang Nam, Quang Tin and Quang Ngai Provinces:

Da Nang Base, the 3 Provincial Capitals and Many Enemy Positions Bombarded or Stormed by Infantrymen (July 23 and 24)-

Highway No 9: 457 Enemy Soldiers Killed or Wounded, Two Planes Downed and Four 155 and 175 mm Cannons Destroyed (Between July 17 and 23).

Nha Be Fuel Depot near Saigon Shelled Again and Units of U.S. Division 9 Attacked.

Enemy Operations Morthwest of Saigon Foiled, Loc Ninh Base near Viet Nam-Cambodia Frontier

U. S. General Commanding U. S. 7th Air Army Killed in Plane Downed by Patriotic Forces.



Khe Sanh fighters prop their guns on wrechage of U.S. planes to shoot at U.S. planes.

Nothing Can Shake the South Viet Nam People's Determination To Wrest Back Their National Rights

(South Viet Nam N.F.L. July 20 Statement)

HE Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has issued a statement on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam (July 20).

After tracing back the history of U.S. intervention and aggression in Viet Nam to 1954 and its bitter failures, the statement said :

"The South Vietnamese people ardently cherish peace, but that must be peace in independence and freedom. Nothing can shake the determination of the South Vietnamese people and Liberation armed forces to wrest back at all costs their national rights : independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, prosperity, and to achieve the ultimate peaceful reunification of their country. No brutal force, no reactionary power and no perfidious manoeuvre can prevent the South Vietnamese people's rush forward toward final victory. So long as the U.S. imperialists refuse to put an end to their aggressive war in South Viet Nam, withdraw the U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, dismantle their military bases there, and let the South Vietnamese people settle by themselves the internal affairs of South Viet Nam without foreign interference, the South Vietnamese people will continue to fight with arms in hand till final victory. Enjoying the

devoted assistance of their 17 million kindred compatriots of the North, and the sympathy. support and assistance of the progressive people throughout the world, the longer the South Vietnamese people fight, the bigger victories they will win and the more facilities will be given to them to mount continual offensives and vigorous uprisings and advance toward complete victory.

The statement "sincerely thanked the governments, mass organisations and democratic organisations, the peace- and justice-loving people in the world and the progressive pecple in the U.S. for their strong condemnation of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen's crime of aggression and war crimes in South Viet Nam, U.S. deceitful "peace" manoeuvres, and their warm encouragement and active assistance to the South Vietnamese people who have been pushing vigorously ahead their generalized attacks and widespread uprisings to fulfil their task of liberating South Viet Nam and defending North Viet Nam, thus contributing to the safeguarding of peace in Indo-China and the world."

The statement ended with a call for an even stronger moral and material support and assistance to the resistance of the South Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors.

ON June 21 last, Mr Dean Rush asserted ference between a rocket first on Saigon Cholon by P.L.A.F. artillerymen and a bomb dropped by American aircraft on North Vielnamese cities. on North Vietnamese cuies. This reminds us of another declaration by Mr Dean Rusk a year ago, when P.L.A.F. Paris official talks have been spinning them out, failing to "ascertain the unconditional cessation by the United States of the bombing and all other acts of war on the whole of the territory of the D.R.V.N.", in accordance with the form in accordance with the form tacitly accepted by the Amer-ican government.

Distinction Should Be Made Between the Aggressors and His Victim

units blew up an American vessel on the Saigon river: the U.S. Secretary of State complained that no voice was raised against this action whereas everybody was critical whereas everyoody was critical of American escalation of the war when American forces started preparations to mine the port of Haiphong.

the port of Haiphong.

Yet it was an estremely simple matter and the obdurate Washington Iteaders, among them Mr Rush, were the only ones not to understand it. Or rather, they pretended not to understand. Distinction should be made between the aggressor and his victim.

and his victim.

By putiting the two on the same looting, and even reversing the roles through the labrication of an "aggression" of Viet Nam by Vietnamese, the representatives of Messrs Johnson, Rush and Co at the

Proceeding from deliberate confusion between the aggres-sor and his victim, the Amersor and his victim, the American representatives in Paris have been repeating ad nauseam their old tunes on "reciprocity," "mutual descalation," etc. They keep vaunting American "restraint" and demanding the same from the D.R.V.N.

the D.R.V.N.
Lat's say right away that
"restrained aggression" is
pure monoscone: either there
is aggression, or there is is
aggression, or there is is
aggression say that the
Americans have shown no
"restraint" whatsourer in
their aggression against both
North and Sosth Viet Nam.
The recent Johnson Thiru
meeting in Housells was that a
meeting in Housells was that is
inglon relies to directly give

(Continued page 2)

PARIS TALKS' 14th SESSION

THE 14th session of the official conversations between the representative of the D.R.V.N. Government and that of the U.S. Government was held in Paris on

U.S. representative Averell Harri-man took the floor first. He tried his best to advertise the Johnson-Nguyen Van Thieu Honolulu meeting praised its communique as ar ression of the concern of the U.S and praised its communique as an expression of the Co.S. and the Saigon puppet administration about "seeking a path of peace." He asserted that the Saigon puppet administration was "constitutional" and "legal," possessed of a comprehensive administrative and military machine. He once again shandered the South Vict Nam N.F.L.

In his speech, Minister of State Nuan Thuy laid bare the aggressive nature and perfidious attitude of the U.S. side and point by point disposed of the arguments of the U.S. repre-

He made it plain that a sensible settlement of the Viet Nam problem must be based upon the four points of the Government of the D.R.V.N. and the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam N.F.L.: first of all the United States must uncondition ally stop its bombings and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. then other questions of interest to both parties can be taker up. This, Mr. Xuan Thuy pointed out is an entirely legitimate, fair and reasonable demand not only of the Vetnamese people but also of the peace-loving people in the world including the American people. including the American people Instead of meeting it, the American side described it as "an unreasonable

demand" and "propaganda Such behaviour of the U.S. side was nothing short of an insolent challenge to public opinion

Giving the lie to the U.S. claim that it had made "concrete" and "constructive" proposals, the Vietnamese envoy proved that these were namese envoy proved that these were but manoeuvres aimed at getting round the main purpose of the talks, distorting the fundamental spirit of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, slan-dering North Viet Nam, creating a false legal basis for the U.S. aggressive actions and demanding city" and a ransom for an end to

Condemning U.S. attempt to blur the distinction between the aggressor and those who resist aggression and U.S. statement that "we (the U.S.) will withdraw our force from Viet Nam as your side withdraws," D.R.V.N. chief negotiator said, "The truth is that U.S. troops have come from the other side of the Pacific to invade South Viet Nam. So it is just common sense that it is they who must get out of South Viet Nam. As for the Vietnamese people, from the South to the North, they are invade South Viet Nam. So it is just resisting foreign aggression in their own country, which is their sacred, legitimate and inalienable right to self-defence."

With regard to the U.S. suggestion to "get away from press releases" on the ground that they are sheer propaganda, Mr. Xuán Thuy pointed out, "It is the U.S. which is used to using propaganda to deceive the American people and the world's peoples. That is why the D.R.V.N. side must speak out the truth before public opinion."

In connection with the U.S. question—what would happen if the U.S. stopped completely the bombing of North Viet Nam., the North Vietnamese Minister of State said, "This question had been answered by the D.R.V.N. Government even before

the same thing. There is una-nimity of opinion on the question of the unconditional

cessation of the bombing, for

everybody understands the rist involved in the Paris talks

marking time for more than two months, while the United

States has been stepping up its aggression against the Viet-

N these anniversary days of

the 1954 Geneva accords, in order to fully grasp ir meaning, it is more

considered this a principle their Viet Nam bolicy.

namese people

the current conversations started, and we have repeated many times that if the American side did so other questions of concern to both sides would be discussed."

All the proposals made by the U.S. side, Mr. Xuan Thuy summed up, are unreasonable and deceptive and are but spokes in the wheel of the Paris talks.

The D.R.V.N. representative provided factual evidence showing that vided factual evidence showing that while in Paris the American side resorts to dodges and diversion to elude the main objective of the talks, in Viet Nam the U.S. intensifies its attacks on the North and steps up its aggressive war in

Mr. Xuan Thuy then analysed the air. Auan Thuy then analysed the joint communique of the Honolulu conference between Mr. Johnson and Nguyen Van Thieu and bared U.S. aggressive schemes hidden in it,

- The U.S. will further push up its war of aggression, increase the puppet army and send more weapons to South Viet Nam.

- The U.S. keeps demanding "reciprocity" and refuses to stop the bombing on the whole territory of the DR.V.N. The U.S. referred to the withdrawal of troops according to the method laid down in the ila communique in October 196 This in fact would mean no withdrawal at all. The U.S. still refuses to recognize the N.F.L., the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people

- The U.S. still schemes to prolong the partition of Viet Nam in order to create two Vietnamese states and vamps up the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet administration as an instrument for carrying out its neo-colonialist policy in South Viet

- The U.S. keeps playing cunning cks to confuse the right and the wrong and shift the responsibility onto the D.R.V.N. side and this is merely to hoodwink the American people and the world's peoples and conceal the U.S. aggressive designs. ceal the U.S. aggressive designs.

In conclusion, the D.R.V.N. delegate declared, "I would like to reiterate and to stress that the U.S. can neither intimidate the Vietnam can neither intimidate the Vietnam-ese people with force, nor deceive them with tricks. If the U.S. really wants to settle the Viet Nam problem peacefully, it must now stop forthth and unconditionally its bombins with and unconditionally its bombing raids and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Then other questions of interest to both parties will be put to discussion. Otherwise, the U.S. will only go farther in a 'tunnel with no end in sight', and can by no means save its honour as it he always wished to."

After Mr. Xuan Thuy's speech, Mr. Harriman again asked for the floor. He again denied that the U.S. was the aggressor and alleged that "North Viet Nam committed aggres-sion against South Viet Nam." He also reiterated U.S. demand for "reciprocity" as condition for a complete U.S. bombing halt in North

D.R.V.N. Ambassador Ha Van Lau D.R.V.N. Ambassagor ria van rejected these worn-out arguments of the U.S. representative by saying: "South Viet Nam is an integral part of Viet Nam's territory, not a part of the United States. This is a glaring fact the U.S. cannot obscure. Your of the United States. This is a glaring fact the U.S.-jcannot obscure. Your 'North Viet Nam commits aggression against South Viet Nam 'charge is a quibble aimed at covering up U.S. aggression itself."

Distinction Should Be Made...

(Continued from page 1)

their Saigon lackeys orders to an all-out effort in the U.S. dirty war of aggression against the Vietnamese ceople. As to the Vietnamese people's right to self-detence in face of aggression, it would be absurd to limit it and require that it be exercised only the extent of only one half or two-thirds!

American propaganda has sought to present the D.R.V.N.'s position as a rigid one. But wasn't our good will evident when our Govern ment proposed that talks be held in Paris in spite of the continuation of American the continuation of American bombings on a large part of our territory? We have also subsequently declared that once the bombing and all other acts of war have stopped uncondi-tionally all over the terri-tory of the D.R.V.N. the Paris talks will deal with "other problems of concern to both parties." Distorting this formula and playing or words, the American represen-tatives have demanded simultaneous discussion of the ces sation of the bombing of related problems. The noeuvre is as plain as a pike than ever necessary to stress
the need for a clear-cut difference to be made between the
aggressor and his victim. The
American leaders, who had
ignored the Geneva Agreements reciprocity," And when M Harriman says that American bombings will only stop "at the appropriate time and in the appropriate circumstances" he only clings to an idea which took shape at San

have been pleading, especially in Paris, for a "return" to those accords. Here again, their stance rests on deliberate confusion between the aggressor and his victim and a distor-THE bad faith of the men in Washington tion of the Geneva Agreements. Such a stance should be un-masked and condemned. The needs no further de-monstration. It has roused the indignation of broad segments of world and Amer only solution truly based on a correct understanding of the ican obinion. Delegations of Geneva accords is the one many American organisations have gone to Paris to protest supplied by the four points of the D.R.V.N., which call against the procrastination of Mr Johnson's negotiators. American jurists have sent Senator Fulbright a long letter for ; the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of American and satellite troops and the condemning American aggres-sion in Viet Nam and de-manding an unconditional end cessation of the bombing against North Viet Nam in order to guarantee the indebendto the bombing all over the territory of North Viet Nam. Personalities such as Belgian State Secretary Henri Rollin, and former Indian Minister of Defence Krishna Menon have raised their voices for

ence, sovereignty and territo-rial integrity of Vict Nam, the prohibition of foreign troops and military bases on the territory of either zone of Viet Nam, and of military alliances binding either zone to a foreign country; the settlement of the internal affairs of South Viet Nam by South Vietnamese them selves, in accordance with the Political Programms of the N.F.L., without foreign in-N.F.L., without foreign in-terference; the peaceful reuni-fication of Viet Nam to be decided by the Vietnamese people of both zones, without outside intervention. The

most urgent course of action

Nam. This is the key to progress in the Paris talks, which will open the door to a settlement of the Viet Nam One is fully entitled to demand a long overdue change of Washington's attitude. To recognise the fact of aggression against the D.R.V.N. and put an end to it — such a gesture on the part of the United States can suffer no

without the shadow of a

doubt the unconditional ces-sation of the bombing and all other acts of war by the United States against the

Democratic Republic of Viet

HANOI PRESS OPINION

NEW U.S. DILATORY MANOFUVRE AT PARIS TALKS

T the 13th session on July 17, running It is evident that such steps taken by the short of fresh arguments, the U.S. side U.S. in its "search for peace" will, like its did a cushy job, summing up the" prothe previous 12 sessions.

The U.S. side cannot help realizing that the problems it raised cannot be settled at the current official conversations in Paris between the U.S. and the D.R.V.N. Yet, it continues to refer to them, because that is a necessary trick to slude meeting the legitimate demand of the D.R.V.N. It is a U.S. dilatory manoeuvre at the Paris talks which goes alongside the savage crimes, it commits daily in Viet Nam.

military adventures, only end in failure. Why posals" and "suggestions" it had made at does the U.S. not drop that old trick now that everyone has seen through its scheme? The U.S. must understand that the settlement of the problem raised by the D.R.V.N. Government is the first milestone to be reached before any other problems of concern to both sides can be taken up, and not the other way round, as the U.S. side has been insistently suggesting.

> NHAN DAN July 22, 1068

THE NORTH—GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

A widespread disease in Viet Nam, tuberculosis for long used to be here a dangerous affection which

took a high toll of lives every year. Relevant documents left by the French colonial-

ists are greatly inadequate. Some figures, however, will give us an idea of the magni-

According to statistics col

tuberculosis came second, after malaria, in terms of patients affected. But it

patients affected. But it ranked first in mortality rate: 79 pulmonary T.B. sufferers and 12 extra-pulmonary T.B. sufferers out of every 1,000 deaths. In the major cities,

the rate reached 4 per cent, one of the highest in the world.

tude of its incidence.

PRESIDENT HO'S APPEAL WIDELY RESPONDED TO

July 20, 1968 of Presi-dent Ho Chi Minh's appeal, the Presidium of the C of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front held a meeting to discuss this historical document and issued a communiqué which read : "At the moment when the war of resistance against U.S. aggression r national salvation has switched into a new stage, this appeal sounds like a call sacred voice of the beloved Fatherland and a pressing battle cry for our compatriots and fighters throughout the country. Re presentatives of various political parties and mass organizations, of the People's Army, various ethnic and religious groups and personalities members of the Viet Nam Eatherland Front who took part in the discussions, expressed the enthusiasm, confidence and pride of various sections of the peopl and their determination to fight and to win. It was decided at the meeting to step up the mass mobilization to impulse the patriotic emulation movement, to put into practice the slogan Everything for our victory over U.S. aggressive imperial iam!', to push ahead the economic and cultural construction and development to exert great efforts to build up national defence, ensure public security, keep transport and communications going, help our southern compatriots with might and main and

great front " The same day, meetings and rallies took place throughout the country, even on battlefields or working sites. Each citizen pledged himself to translate into action his determination to fight and to defeat U.S. aggression.

fulfil to the utmost the task

of the great rear toward the

The fighters at Con Co,

FTER the publication on a 4-square kilometre island off the mouth of the Ben Hai river, on the t7th parallel, decided to heighten their vigilance and to down within the shortest time the 200th U.S. plane, in the Vinh Linh area which it belones.

> Two hours after hearing President Ho Chi Minh's appeal and marking this great ent by a short meeting, an A.A. unit of Nghe An province got the credit grounding the 400th U.S. plane in the province.

The lorry drivers' group No 806 headed by labour hero Cao Ba Tuyet, attacked for over 1.100 times by U.S. planes, promised to get home under all circumstances supplies for the front and to overfulfill the State plan.

At the port of Haiphong, on the same morning the outgoing and incoming shifts overtime

In the Quang Ninh mining area, excavator drivers in the brigade led by Vu Xuan Thuy, a labour hero, boosted their efficiency by 50 per cent. Vu Xuan Thuy himself exceeded the target by 75 per cent.

Farmers of an agricultural co-operative at Phu Xa, a village in the vicinity of Hanoi savagely raided by U.S. planes on August 13, 1966, were resolved to do their best to finish the transplanting of the autumn-winter rice before August 5, 1968 within the time limit set for a good crop. The same day, the youth in village widened and beautified a lane which they called the " July 20th Road.

After a meeting to welcom the President's appeal held in the very place where a dozen of their beloved ones lost their lives nearly a year ago, the inhabitants of Hue Street, Hanoi, gave a strong fillip to their civil defence.

After the restoration of peace in 1954, though claimed by many urgent tasks, the Party and Government made the protection of public health one of their foremost

two anti-T.B. hospitals, 30 dispensaries in the provinces and zones to care for inpatients and consultants and many dispensaries in districts and villages. There are in all 5,000 beds for T.B. cases.

Thanks to methods which are as simple as efficacious, treatment of tuberculosis can be effected on a large scale. Every year 25,000 people receive attention from T.B. establishments. number of patients under treatment or placed under their observation rose to 1966. The number of cures

averaged 20,000 annually.

The use of dead B.C.G. has made possible anti-T.B. vac-

All these efforts have borne fruit. Soundings made regu-larly since 1957 by means of fluorography and laboratory tions by mobile teams different regions of the ountry, 600,000 diseasecountry, 600,000 disease-detecting films shot in 200 spots of 18 provinces, in the towns, the coastal region, the countryside the midlands sharply decreasing.

In 1966-1967 morbidity rates (active lesions detected X-ray) are illustrated by the following figures: In the towns: from o.s to

1 per cent; in the factories: from 0.5 to 0.7 per cent; in the countryside: from 0.7 to

Ten Years' Fighting Against Tuberculosis in Viet Nam

cination, on a large scale

Between 1961 and 1966, 1,500,000 new-borns were

inoculated, 25 million injec-

shown to a large audience. Picture-books, illustrated

million postal stamps, consti-

tute an abundant propaganda

Research work has also

Dr PHAM NGOC THACH

According to an investigation made among the population of Cholon (South Viet lation of Cholon (South Vict Nam), positive epidemic reac-tions rated 24 per cent for the age group below five years, 33 per cent for those between 6 and 10,64 per cent for those between 11 and 25, and 76 per cent for those between 16 and 20. Another document showed that the proportion was as high as 91.78 per cent among those above 25 years of age. According to Dodero, in the plains the rate was 36.6 per cent for the age group between 5 and 9, 54.9 per cent for that between 10 and 14 and 59.5 per cent for that between 15 and 19. According to another investiga-

tion made by Massias, in Hanoi 65 per cent of the adults showed positive reactions to tuberculine. Preventive measures against such a terrible disease were almost non-existent under almost non-existent under the colonial regime. The three anti-tuberculosis dispensaries set up at a very late date in Hanoi, Hue and Saigon hardly lived up to their names. For a population of 25 million there were barely 400 beds for T.B. sufferers in the hospitals of a few cities. the hospitals of a few cities. The T.B. section of the Hanoi Faculty of Medicine had in all 30 beds at its disposal, placed in the contagious disease sector of the Bach Mai hospital. T.B. doctors could be counted on the

During the resistance against the French colonialists, despite the war, we made big efforts to attend to the T.B. victims. Three anti-T.B. hospitals were opened in the free zone.

concerns. From the very beginning, stress was laid on the fight against epidemics,

comprehensive network of anti-tuberculosis establish-ments has been set up. There is at present in North Viet

0.9 per cent; in the midlands: from 0.5 to 0.8 per cent; in the mountainous regions: from 0.4 to 0.6 per cent; or a decrease of 50 per cent in

tions were given to the people, from the aged. Of course the bombings Almost nil in 1954. by American aircraft have caused damages and difficulnumber of specialized physi-cians and high and secondary level medical workers has now reached 200. Every ties. The Thanh Hoa anti-TB hospital and many provincial and district dispensaries have been destroyed. We have had year, 300 physicians receive supplementary training to specialize themselves in the to evacuate many village dispensaries. In some areas, the treatment of the T.B. treatment of tuberculosis. natients has suffered. Vaccina-In the midst of a ruthless tion is done at night, in evacuated kindergartens or war against the American air force, a vast agitation drive has been launched among the schools or even in under-ground shelters. The U.S ruling circles thought they masses. 250 talks with a total 10,000 attendance, 28 exhibi-tions, 60 articles of newspapers circles thought they disrupt our sanitary work. They were mistaken or radio broadcasts have dealt Difficulties, however big, have been quickly surmounted. The with the necessity of vacci-nation, with the treatment of anti-tuberculosis anti-tuberculosis network which covers the whole out-patients, with the pro-tection of children against tuberculosis, with the hygiene country is functioning regularly; the use of dead B.C.G for T.B. sufferers at home. has made possible extensive inoculation in all circum-stances. Even in the past few etc... A documentary on the fight against tuberculosis in Viet Nam and 9 films for slide lanterns have been

Picture-books, illustrated pamphlets, posters, etc... of 46 kinds all in all, 5 million labels for match-boxes and a more patients are being attended to. Propaganda, education and research work is proceeding smoothly. Work review conferences have been held regularly. The incidence of tuberculosis is in regres-Research work has also been vigorously pushed ahead. At quarterly and annual summing up routine conferences since 1960, 300 treaties have been made on the prophylaxis and treatment of tuberculosis and on the organisation of the fight against the disease, 200 papers communicated by anti-T.B. establishments have been orinted in the control of the cont As a rule, there is a recru-descence of this disease in time of war. This law, which seems immutable so far, has not worked in North Viet Nam. The solicitude shown by the The solicitude shown by the Party and Government, a correct line, an ever strength-ening organisation, effica-cious therapeutic methods, the determination of the cadres,

years the number of vaccina-tions has not diminished. In many localities, more and

the support from the masses, these are as many levers that have enabled us to broaden continually the fight against tuberculosis, in spite of the This fight has been effec

ments have been printed in 20 issues of the bulletins published by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association and the Viet Nam General Association of Medical Workers. A bi-lingual bulletin for the study of tuberculosis published since 1958 has been sent on an exchange basis to 120 anti-TB and next in importance, against social diseases includ-ing tuberculosis. organisations and institutes in more than 40 countries. Our research work published In ten years, a relatively in foreign medical reviews or submitted to international conferences have enabled us to make our modest contri-

This light has been elec-tively contributing to the preservation of the people's health in the present resist-ance and will, no doubt, greatly help in the future reconstruction of the country once peace and national unity



U.S. - PUPPET HONOLULU MANOEUVRES CONDEMNED RY ALL VIETNAMESE

HE spokesman of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation issued on July 23 a statement on the Honolule meeting between U.S. President Johnson and puppet "President" Nguyen Van Thien.

The statement said :

" Johnson and Thieu reiterated all the slanderous charges they had been using to misrepresent the South Vietnames people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to defame North Viet Nam. Under the pretext of honouring their commitments' to the Saigon administration they tried to justify the aggressive acts of the U.S., deny the South Vietnamese people's right to resist appression, evade the unconditional cessation of the hombing and all other acts of war by the U.S. against the

"Thieu's so-called view on the 'essential condition for peace in South Viet Nam' in fact is the U.S. theory which regards South Viet Nam as a separate 'state,' and aimed at prolonging the partition of Viet Nam and turning South Viet Nam into a neo-colony and military base of the U.S.

"As for Johnson's claim for a 'just' solution at the conference table, it is none other than one for the Vietnamese people's acceptance of the absurd 'reciprocity condition set by the U.S. This is the stand of the aggressor, which has been flatly rejected by the Vietnamese people and strongly condemned by the world's

After exposing new U.S. crimes and war schemes in both zones of Viet Nam the statement said : "It is obvious

that, despite its growing passiveness, deadlock and setbacks the U.S. obdurately pursues its war of aggression in South Viet Nam and its war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. This is the only obstacle to the restoration of peace in Viet Nam, to the progress of the D.R.V.N .- U.S. conversations in Paris."

The statement ended with a resolute condemnation of the U.S. persistence in its war of aggression and its perfidious moves.

HE spokesman for the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry also released on July 24 a statement to the press about the conference held on July 10 and 20, 1068 in Honolulu, between Johnson and Nguyen Van Thieu. The statement pointed out

that at that conference the

U.S. and its puppets plotted

to intensify the aggressive

war in Viet Nam and the U.S. still tried to doll up the Saigon puppet administration, a clique of traitors strongly abhorred by the entire people of South Viet Nam. There the Saigon stooge administration was ordered by their masters to draft more South Vietnamese youths as cannon-fodder for the U.S. plan of war intensification. On the other hand, the U.S. stubbornly refuses to stop unconditionally the bombing and all other acts of war in North Viet Nam; it still sets "condi-tions" for the withdrawal of American troops, and refuses to recognize the South Viet Nam N.F.L. —

the genuine representative of

the South Vietnamese people

continues to stick to its

aggressive design against

Viet Nam," the statement

stressed

It is clear that the U.S.

HONOLULU CONFAB WILL NOT SAVE SAIGON PUPPET REGIME FROM TOTAL COLLAPSE

a forthcoming "visit to Washington," "bilateral talks between the two Presidents," a "special" meeting to review the military, political, diplomatic situation, etc. But, as pointed out in an AFP despatch of July 17, Johnson was afraid lest Thieu's "visit" would trigger off anti-war demonstration in the United States, shed unwanted light on the Viet Nam problem during the presidential election came, paign, thus harming his faction. And that is why, faction. And that is why, whereas Thieu tried his best to inflate the importance of his meeting with Johnson, the latter had shown the greatest reluctance. He summoned Thieu to Honolulu, and their "talks" lasted a mere ten hours, on July 19 and 20. The aim of the meeting was, The aim of the meeting was, as far as Johnson was con-cerned, to doll up his valets and at the same time impose on them a few more decisions; as for Thieu, it was an occasion to receive new orders and at the same time vent and at the same time vent

OR three months the Nguyen Van Thieu clique had been beating the big drums of propaganda about

new requests. The new decisions forced by Johnson on Thieu do not constitute a new policy, but measures designed to face a new situation: as a result of general attacks and simulta-neous uprisings of the South Vietnamese people and armed forces, the American war of aggression is threatened with complete collapse.

Within a period of five months, from January 30 to June 30, 1968, on the bat-tlefields of South Viet Nam, over 350,000 American, puppet and satellite troops were put out of action three-fourth of their air forces, four-fifths of their armour and an immense quantity of supplies were destroyed. The Amerwere destroyed. The Americans received stagegring blows and were stretched thin: their fighting strength and mobility was on the wane. The pupper forces were destroyed and disbanded in large numbers, and proved utterly unable to undertake either

offensive or defensive opera-tions. The liberation war was carried right into their was carried right into their was the control of the control of the Form top to bottom, the pup-per administration war ble. The Saigon traitors were torn by internal strife, and an "undeclared war dere-tor by internal strife, and an "undeclared war dere-tor by internal strife, and an "undeclared war dere-tors are suit of their heavy setbacks, the American age gressors were forced p. ? of the North and send repreof the North and send repre sentatives to meet our govern-ment's delegates in Paris. Fear that their American masters would let them down began haunting the minds of the Thieu-Ky clique.

of setbacks, defeats, and disintegration, the first order given his valets by John son, according to their "joint communiqué" and other reports, was to strengthen and increase the puppet troops' combat effectiveness. On their part, the Americans promised more substantial weapon supplies so that the puppet forces could replace them as cannon fodder on the battlefields. Pay-ing obeisance, Thieu promised to "prepare the Vietnamese nation and armed forces for the important and decisive role that will be theirs" and show "determination" in following the Americans to the end in their war of ag-

GAINST this background

the end in their war of ag-gression in Viet Nam.

This attempt at "Viet-namizing" the American war of aggression in the South is evidence of Johnson's obstin-acy in his effort to cling to South Viet Nam and prosecute South Viet Nam and prosecute the American policy of neothe American policy of neo-colonial aggression. But this new move will not be a shot in the arm for the decaying puppet forces; it will not remedy the American shortage of troops in the South; neither will it extricate the Americans and their valets from their present quagmire.

The second order given Thieu by Johnson was to force this running dog, on the basis of the increased "prestige" built up for him, to rally his agents around

him and try to prop up the collapsing puppet administra-tion. Johnson was loud in his praises for Thieu having created a "constitutional an created a "constitutional and popularly, elected government," and tried his best to dispel his Saigon lackeys' fear that he would self heavever much money and effort the Americans put into this attempt to beef up their consumptive valets, it will fail miserably. The Saigon administration is competed of born of farcical and frauduborn of farcical and fraudu-lent "elections," supported by American dollars and by American dollars and bayonets. The more solicitude Johnson shows for Thieu and turns a cold shoulder to Ky, the more savagely Thieu, Ky and other American agents will try to cut each other's throat, and the greater the danger of collapse for the Saigon administration.

THE Honolulu meeting reflects the American imperialists' obstinacy in might be a supported by the community of the community be withdrawn as North Viet Nam takes its men home," "the Americans seeing no alterna-tive but to continue" the bombing of North Viet Nam unless there is a "response" from Hanoi etc. The same obstinacy had been shown in previous meetings with the Saigon pupets – in Honolulu
(Feb. 1966), Manila (Oct.
1966), Guam (March 1967),
Canberra (December 1967),
only for the situation of the
Americans and their stooges to go from bad to worse,

The recent force stored in The recent farce staged in Honolulu is but a worm-eaten post utterly incapable of propping up the American aggressive undertaking about to collapse in the hurricane of the Vietnamese people's war.



Fraternisation between Liberation fighters and insurgents from Armoured Regiment No 1 of the puppet army,



VIET NAM COURIER



VIET NAM: Slogans and Facts

by Rear Admiral ARNOLD TRUE, U.S.N. (Ret.)

■ISTORIAN Arnold Toynbee says that the destinies of the whole world are involved in Viet Nam. So much of the world's attention has been focused on it, that this small nation has become the most important country in the world.

There is such a divergence between There is such a divergence between public pronouncements and facts that our people are divided and confused. Alan Paton says, "Man is capable of creating tremendous noble slogans and shouting them aloud while doing ignoble deeds — and the more ignoble the deeds, the louder the slogans are shouted."

Let us examine some of the slogans and the facts or lack of facts that lie behind them:

 We are most frequently told that our objective in Viet Nam is 'self determination' for the Vietnamese people. A careful reading of the 1954 Geneva Accords indicates that they offered exactly that. After a cooling off period for the departure of the French, a free election under supervision of the International Course 1996. That election was never held because Ngo Dinh Diem, who had been installed as premier by the ment, refused to hold them. President Eisenhower said that if they had been held, 80 per cent of the people would have voted for Ho thims. a cooling off period for the departure

South Viet Nam has had a series of dictatorships for thirteen years that were unpopular with the people. Generals hold power by virtue of the support of U.S. tanks, aircraft, and troops. The recently elected general assembly consisted of a carefully screened group of mandarins and wealthy landowners who have dominated Viet Nam for a thousand years. Students and Buddhists protest that the recent Presidential elections were

A news dispatch a few days ago reported that 240,000 leaflets were dropped on a Vietnamese village which said that the village would which said that the village would be bombed again and again and advised the villagers to defect to the Saigon government if they wished to live. This does not sound like self-determination.

petitiously that we made com-mitments to the government of South Viet Nam that must be kept. According to the U.S. Constitution. foreign policy shall be conducted by the executive with the advice and consent of the Senate. I can find no record of the Senate having advised or consented to any commitments to the government of South Viet Nam. I do find record of their having consented to and ratified the charter of the United Nations, and our actions in Viet Nam are in direct violation of that

— Another slogan is that we are supporting the "free world." Our free world has some poor examples in the military dictatorships in Greece, in Taiwan, in Haiti, and a

that of General Ky in South Viet Nam. It would be a little closer to the truth to say that we are supporting any government any-where that is anti-communist, regardless of the wishes or the freedom of the people.

- It is said that our national — It is said that our national honor is at stake. Norman Cousins in an editorial in the Saturday Review says, "The President is indeed right that our national honor is at stake because things are being done in Viet Nam that are dishonorable and inconsistent with the meaning of American history."

— In a recent speech in Texas, the President said the key to our involvement in Viet Nam is our own national security. He did not explain how tiny Viet Nam could threaten the security of the United States. There seems to be little danger of the Vietnamese Navy capturing San Francisco or landing an invasion force.

an invasion force.

—Another slogan is that we must step communism. Three years ago the Defense Department reported that there were about 95,000 active the official reports indicate that about 300,000 active communists are in South Viet Nam. If we are stopping communism, how do their numbers grow at such a rate? A Viet-special viet of a Vietnamese village said, "Today we make many communists." we make many communists.

- The Secretary of State says that we are fighting now in Viet Nam to prevent a bigger war in the future. The news reports indicate that this is a good-sized war now, and it has dire prospects of growing directly into the bigger war that we are trying to prevent.

Russia has promised that for every escalation by the U.S., she will increase her aid to Viet Nam. That aid has been increasing. We need to remember that Russia has a more valid commitment to support North Viet Nam than we have to support South Viet Nam, and the probab South Viet Nam, and the probabilities are that she will keep that commitment. China has promised that she will not see Viet Nam defeated. Most Chinese scholars and experts believe that China will keep that promise. We would certainly go all out if Chi-na or Russia were attacking Canada or Mexico on our borders.

Congressmen voting funds for —Congressmen voting funds for the Viet Nam war say, "We must support our beys in Viet Nam." It dare say that if you took a poll of the boys in Viet Nam, you would be being supported at home. We cer-tainly don't support them by pushing more and more of them into the jungles and mud of a country 10,000 miles wavy in a war that they don't understand and for which they have we offer?

— "We must win the hearts and minds of the people." This is really a strange one. We have to pacify them by keeping a large part of the army in the villages to reinforce

their desire for the blessings of American democracy. The only ones we don't have to pacify are those who are selling P.X. goods on the black market in Saigon.

Our military personnel report that the N.L.F. soldiers are the best fighters that they have ever seen. At the same time they report that the Saigon army is not interested in fighting—that the soldiers are unreliable-that they desert by the thou sands. These Saigon soldiers are of the same blood and nationality as the N.L.F. What could be the explanation of this? It it possible that the com-mon people and the Saigon Govern-ment's soldiers do not believe in or support the government for which they are forced to fight?

"It is a simple case of aggression by North Viet Nam against a neighbouring country." There is no historical foundation for the statement historical foundation for the statement that North and South Viet Nam are two countries. The Geneva Accords state plainly that the 17th parallel is a temporary line made originally to separate the armies of the French and the Viet Minh. General Ky was born in Hanoi. If there are two coun-tries, we have a paradoxical situa-tion in that the dictator and "elected" Vice President of South Viet Nam is a foreigner from the enemy country that is doing the aggressing.

"Wars of national liberation must not be permitted to succeed."
If this statement is true, the status quo is frozen in the entire world by edict from America. No peoples dissatisfied with their government,

ial, may be permitted to change that government. This seems inconsistent with the history of America, since our country was founded by men who fought a war of national libera

TODAY we are fighting two wars: one against Viet Nam and one against poverty, hunger, despair and discrimination in the United States. One of these wars is supposed to be a limited war. Which one? Our cities are slums. Our transportation systems are obsolete. The subways of Moscow and Leningrad, the railroad Moscow and Leningrad, the railroad trains of Japan and the streets of Paris make the U.S. look like a backward country. Our crime rate is rising. It is not safe to walk in the streets and parks at night. What are our priorities? If the peoples of a developing country look at us and read our newspapers, do they see a society that they wish to emulate? They may envy our wealth but not our sense of values.

The Viet Nam war is only one symptom of a disease in our foreign policy which may be fatal if left untreated. We are trying to stem a tide of revolution among the hungry and underprivileged peoples of the world. We are trying to maintain the status quo in a world where the fundamental law is changed. It can't be done and our attempts will result in our own disintegration and de

(Excerpts from an article in the March - April 1968 issue of the Veterans Stars and Stripes for Peace.)



PHOTOS: - Top: To snatch this child from his mother who is going to be put to death, is that the way G.1.s in South Viet Nam "win the hearts and minds" of the people?

and minds" of the people?

— Bottom: After a bout ofstreet fighting in South Viet Nam — Are these exhausted G.I.s pondering over what they see on the walls: "There is no gradge between Victinanese and American peoples. Why killing each other? Let's hand in hand build up our friendship."

occasion of the

Fighting U.S. Imperialism: Lao People's Sacred Duty

- Statement of Neo Lao Haksat Central Committee

N the occasion of the signing of the 1962
Geneva Agreements on Laos
(July 23, 1962) the Central
Committee of the Neo Lao in full relief the big victories of the Lao people in their righteous struggle against the U.S. and for national salva-Jaksat (Lao Patriotic Front) issued a statement tion to safeguard the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, and uphold the fundamental which it strongly condemns U.S. imperialism and holds it responsible for all crimes of aggression and war in Laos. national rights of the Lao people. The statement em-phasizes that over the past systematic sabotage of 1962 Geneva Agreements, and gross flouting of the soverphasizes that over the past few years the Lao armed forces and people have put out of action tens of thou-sands of enemy soldiers, seized or destroyed thousands of tons of arms and ammu-nition and downed over 200 eignty, independence, neu-trality, unity and territorial integrity of Laos. The state-ment denounces the coup d'état staged by the U.S. to overthrow the Lao national coalition, government, the nition and downed over 200
U.S. aircraft. Most glorious
were the 1967-1968 dry-season
victories which put out of
action one fourth of the
strength of the puppet army, coalition government, the partite Zurich and Plain of Jars Agreements, the turning of the Vientiane government into a tool for U.S. neo-colonialism in Laos; it exposes U.S. introduction into Laos of thousands of military wiped out an important mobile force amounting to 20 mobile force amounting to 20 battalions, liberated over 160,000 inhabitants and regained control of many important areas held by the enemy. These achievements have contributed to the furpersonnel and great quantities of war materials and equip-ment for a 70,000-strong puppet army and the construction of a system of ther consolidation of the strategic roads, airfields, mili-tary bases and radar system liberated areas, in the politic-al, military, economic and

In the land of a million elephants-Laos-these animals also carry supplies to the front.

areas of Laos and both zones of Viet Nam. The statement

points out the crimes of the

U.S. air force in the war since May 1964, which has stepped up the U.S. "special war" in Laos to a fierce

people will continue to oppose them resolutely. It is the This historical reality is sacred duty of our people to defend the Fatherland and The statement brings out their inviolable right to self-

> After pointing out the resolve of the Lao people to overcome all difficulties and hardships, to stubbornly fight U.S. intervention and aggression, and to determinedly realize the profound national aspiration which is a peace-ful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos, the statement concludes with unmistakable

The Lao problem is one of U.S. intervention and aggression. Since the U.S. has been interfering in the internal affairs of Laos, carrying out a neo-colonialist war of aggression against her under the form of a 'special war' and sabotaging the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, it must stop all acts of intervention, aggression and sabo-tage, strictly im lement the 1962 Geneva Agreements, and scrupulously respect the sov ereignty, independence, neurality, unity and territorial integrity of Laos. The internal affairs of Laos must be settled by the Lao people themselves the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements and the present practical situation in Laos without U.S. interfer

"This sensible position is a focused reflection of the fundamental principles of the 1962 Geneva Agreements and of the most profound national aspirations of the Lao people. It also conforms to the desire of all peace and justice loving people in the world.

"The Lao people demand that the U.S. government put an immediate end to all put an immediate end to all acts of intervention and ag-gression, first and foremost stop the bombing of the Lao liberated areas by the air force of the U.S. and its quislings, so as to create favourable conditions for the Lao people to settle their internal affairs on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agree-ments and in conformity with the development of the current situation.

Victnamese people have jus-tice on their side, but they are also certain of their victo-ry. It is a common wish in Latin America that the revo-lution there would follow the "Should the U.S. and its Vietnamese pattern. stooges, flouting the 1062 The Conference of Solidar-ity of Latin American coun-tries held in Cuba in August 1967 reaffirmed the viewpoint of the Tri-Continental Con-ference of early 1966 that the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperial-Geneva Agreements, be die hard enough to embark head-long on the path of military adventure, they would bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their

GURAN ARMED INSUBRECTION 15th ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

(July 26, 1953)

N July 25, in Hanoi, the C.C. of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, the Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples and the Viet Nam Cuba Friendship Association held a solemn meeting to commemorate the 15th anni versary of the armed insurrec-(July 26, 1953).

After the opening speech by Hoang Minh Giam, member of the Presidium of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, Ton Quang Phiet, President of the Viet Nam Committee of Soli-darity with Afro Asian Peoples, took the floor to make clear the great significance of the July 20, 1953 insurrec-tion. He warmly hailed the great achievements obtained by Cuba in economic cons-truction, cultural development, strengthening of national defence and in the struggle

and socialist construction under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party head-ed by Comrade Fidel Castro On behalf of the Vietnam.

ese people, Ton Quang Phiet expressed sincere thanks for expressed sincere thanks for the stalwart support and valuable contribution of the brother Cuban people to the Victnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He stressed, "The positive actions taken in the past years by the Cuban Committee of Solidarity with the Vietnamese people, by the Institute of Friendship with all people and other mass organizations have been strongly impelling forward the Cuban people's support for the Vietnamese people and strengthening the militant solidarity between

LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLES' EVER GROWING SUPPORT FOR VIET NAM'S

WIDESPREAD support to the Vietnamese WIDESPREAD support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression has been growing powerfully in Latin America, a region in the Western hemisphere separated from Viet Nam by half the globe. Having with Viet Nam a common foe—
12.5 imperialism—the peoples U.S. imperialism—, the peoples in that part of the earth are traditionally bound by ties of traditionally bound by ties of solidarity which go beyond the boundaries of nations and barriers of races and regard Latin America as their "common fatherland." Peocommon fatherland." Peoples of many countries there have taken up arms against U.S. imperialism and the local reactionary ruling cliques.

Enlightened by their own hard revolutionary struggle, the Latin American peoples sympathize profoundly with the Vietnamese people and give them a staunch support. Wherever this movement was

weak some time ago, it has been stepped up in recent days. The Latin American peoples not only realize that the

Enlightened by their own

Such events marking Viet-nam's contemporary history of struggle as Nguyen van Troi's death anniversary (Oc-tober 15), the anti-U.S. nation-

ATIN American youth, students and workers play an important role in the ment to gain support for Viet-Nam. At many meetings and demonstrations, such slogans as "Yankees, get out of Viet Nam!", "No soldiers, no wheat,

ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

ism and the struggle of the Latin American peoples are one. The resolution on Viet Nam pointed out: "The struggle of Viet Nam is one of the most important contributions to the solidarity with fighting peoples ever known in history... Today Viet Nam blazes the revolutionary trail for the Latin American peoples and our watchword is to have two, three, or more Viet Nams for the total liquidation of im-perialism."

"Support the heroic Viet-namese people" is a slogan frequently seen in actions taken by the Latin American

wide struggle day (March 19), and more particularly the founding anniversary of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. (December 20) are observed every cember 20) are observed every year by the Latin American peoples and are occasions which become focuses of actions to enlist support and help the Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. aggressors.

ORADOUR, LIDICE, SON MY...

In this capitalist world where human value is a commodity and where commodities take on human value, there are dates that humanity should never forget. humanity should never forges, if it wants to continue to progress and achieve happiness one day. On June 10,1944, a ferman S.S. column of German S.S. troopers, mad with hatred and vengefulness caused by the irremediable defeats suftered by the Nazi army which harassed by the guerillas, was retreating northward, massacred with unprecedented savagery the 634 inhabitants Oradour-sur-Glane. 1942, the little village of Lidice in Bohemia had Lidice in Bohemia had experienced similar reprisals y representatives of the Aryan race and culture."

Those heinous crimes will go down in history as symbols of Jascist barbarrity, which perpetrated horrible misdeeds wherever [Nazi soldiery set foot. One should stress the word symbol, for behind the two modest entities of Oxadour dest entities of Oradour and Lidice were millions of

nothing for the U.S. imperial-ists in Viet Nam" have been displayed. The Stars and Stripes have been burnt, U.S.

embassies assaulted, N.F.L. flags hoisted and leaflets in

support of Viet Nam's struggle

against U.S. aggression dis-

tributed by the participants.

The workers and toiling copies there have staged

peoples there have staged direct actions against their rulers — valets of the U.S.

rulers — valets of the U.S. imperialists—who contemplate turning Latin America into a supply base for the U.S. war in Viet Nam. In Brazil, in defiance of police encircle-

ment and repression, workers continued to shout: "No soldiers for the U.S. in Viet-

broke the window panes of the AFL-CIO building in

Montevideo on April 28, 1968.

In Argentina, they organized meetings and lectures on Viet

Nam in various workshops and raised a Viet Nam fund.

Miners in Lota and Toronan, Southern Chile, sent to the

South Vietnamese people a message congratulating them

on their recent victories. On

July 6 in Salvador ocople held a spirited demonstration in which they strongly protest-

ed against U.S. aggression in Viet Nam and Johnson's visit to their country to seek ways and means with his satellites

to save their "common market" now heading for

collarse... The demonstra-

collapse... The demonstra-tors displayed the slogans "U.S., quit Viet Nam!" and "Assassins in Viet Nam", and hurled addle eggs and red paint at Johnson's

Cuba, the standard-bearer in the Latin American revo-

lutionary movement, is also

lutionary movement, is also in the van of the movement of support to Viet Nam against U.S. aggression. The Cuban Party, Government and people give not only moral support to the Viet-

motorcade.

In Urnguay, they

innocent victims whose fate had been decided in advance by the big German war criminals, who bore direct responsibility for the ca-taclysm of the Second World

In 1945, the peoples liberat-ed from the threat of extermi-nation at the hands of the Nazis were able to breathe Nazis were able to breathe and hope for a better future. Since that year, fraught with promises and lessons for humanity, what has in fact happened? In face of the impetuous movement of the colonized peoples struggling for their liberation, the colofor their tiberation, the colo-nialists of various countries have stuck at nothing to maintain at all costs a medieval rule. Whereas Nuremberg and Tokyo had denounced the crimes committ-ed by German and Japanese ed by German and Japanese militarists against independ-ent nations, thus creating legal bases for condemning war crimes, crimes of aggres-

and Government have many

times declared their support for the 4 points of the D.R.V.N. Government and

the 5 points of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. They demand that the U.S. impe-

rialists withdraw their troops

and to establish with it

diplomatic relations at ambas-

and rallies, soirées and labour-days were organized through-

out the country. The Mexican

Government expressed its sympathy with Viet Nam on

the occasion of Ambassador Ngo Mau's visit to Mexico.

Cardenas of Mexico has recently voiced his support

to Viet Nam and demanded

an end to U.S. aggression in Viet Nam. The influential

Mexican weekly Sigmore in

Former President Lazaro

placing under the ban of mankind crimes which surpassed by their bestiality and magnitude those perpetrated by the Hitlerite and Japanese militarists crimes co ed against a small nation which has been tighting over twenty years against colonial-ist yoke which has been succeedby the neo-colonialist yoke of the most powerful imperialist nation on earth. What we had hoped in 1945 to banish for ever from human history has again appeared in a new symbol of the barbarity of the American rulers, whose

On March 16, 1968, at about 6.30 in the morning, Son My village in Son Tinh district, Then eleven helicopters, after strafing the village, landed american soldiers. They opened fire on everything that moved and destroyed everything

main promoter is U.S. President Johnson, the most monstrous war criminal of all times.

Quang Ngai province, was pounded by American artillery for more than half an hour. Then eleven helicopters, after sion and crimes against peace, the merit of the B. Russell Tribunal was to innovate by

> issue praised Viet Nam an example of heroism and greatness and stated that everywhere on this planet people must understand that the struggle of the Vietnamese people is precisely mission of honour ar freedom.

rialists withdraw their troops from South Vist Nam, and put a permanent and uncon-ditional end to the bombing of the D.R.V.N. At the ceremony commemorating the In Latin American coun In Latin American coun-tries where people are still struggling for national liber-ation, like Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia, Guatemala, Costa Bolivia, Guatemala, Costa Bolivia, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Argentina, Colombia oth anniversary of the Cuban revolution on January 2, 1968, Fidel Castro said Rica, Argentina, Colombia, the movement-down support for Viet Nam against U.S. aggression is also gaining momentum. In Puerto Rico, a U.S. colony, the youth in the Movement for Independence of Puerto Rico, declared at their 5th congress in Havana on January 21, 1968, that as a to their saliciation with Vofither saliciation visited variables and volume visited variables with Vofither saliciation visited variables with Vofither saliciation visited variables variables visited variables variab 1968, Fidel Castro said: the Cuban people will unite unconditionally with the Viet-namese people." The role of Viet Nam and her experiences in the struggle against U.S. aggres-sion have been highlighted in all Cuban conferences. 1968, that as a token of their solidarity with Viet Nam they would step up the struggle against the pressganging of young Puerto Ricans into the U.S. army and intensify propaganda work against U.S. aggression in Viet Nam. The year 1967 was called in Cuba "Heroic Viet Nam Year." Nguyen Van Troi is considered by the Cuban people as a symbol of the indomitable spirit of the indomitable spirit of the Vietnamese people. Cuba is in Viet Nam the first country to recognize the South Viet Nam N.F.L

THE above list of actions of Latin American peoples in support of Viet Nam against the U.S. aggressors In Mexico, the "Support Viet Nam" movement is very widespread. In the second half of April this year, 250,000 people demon-strated in Mexico City, and 20,000 students held a "solidarity with Viet Nam" is by no means exhaustive.

In the struggle against U.S.headed imperialism, the peoples of Viet Nam and Latin ples of Viet Nam and Latin America, bound by a close solidarity and a strong mutual support, will cer-tainly carry the day. day festival: many meetings

> TO THE READER We are aware that the We are aware that there is much room for improve-ment in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your

suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

they laid hands on. For more details, the reader is referred to the article "Mothers of Son My call for managemen" Son My call for vengeance" in Viet Nam Courier of May 27, 1968, No 166.

The message, after broadly depicting the G.I.s' atrocities, concluded: 'In one single day, 602 people, among them over 170 children, were massacred, 300 houses destroyed, and more than 870 head of cattle slaughtered

How could one not per-horrified and disgusted by such a misdeed? How could one How could one not less not sympathize with the victims' relatives and com-patriots? How could one fail to be filled with inextinguish. able hatred for the authors of that crime of a genocidal character, directly ordered that crime of a generalization character, directly ordered from the White House where the President of the United States, L.B. Johnson, had been talking about his "peace fui" intentions and "hu-manity," while bearing the main responsibility for Son My, which is now added to the painful list of Oradours and Lidices.

Yes, Son My, like Oradour and Lidice, has become the symbol of the barbarity of the American militarists. It will for ever embody the innumer able American war crimes committed in Viet Nam, and the peoples will not forget that in 1968, 23 years after the end of the Second World War and 22 years after Nuremberg, untold atrocities were perpetrated by Americans, the came Americans who bride same Americans and prine themselves on being a 'civilized people' and having 'the highest standard of living in world.

Why this irony? Simply because the American impericists, have a "global strategy" under which all the nations o the world are to be willy-nilly included in their sphere of influence. Should a heroic nation like the Vietnamere want to live according to its own laws, it should be subdued through methods scientifically worked out by the America rulers during the last twenty vears. The spokesman of such conceptions on the part of a conceptions on the part of a "civilized" country is none other than General Curtis Le May, who candidly declared that the United States would bomb North Viet Nam back

The American policy in Viet Nam : " kill all, burn all, de stroy all," is no empty formula. Son My is the acomizing symbol of thousands of villages and boroughs which have been razed to the ground and whose populations have been partially or totally extermi-nated: Chau Son. Cam Le. Binh Son, Son Tinh, Ben Suc, etc. in South Viet Nam. which initiate an intermin able list of felonics perpe-trated by the militarist clique of the United States which Johnson typically personifies. In our time, as in the time

of a certain Adolf Hitler, the "crusade against commu-nism" covers crimes whose monstrosity has yet to be monstrosity has yet to be fully revealed. In addition to the thousands of concentration camps dotting South Viet Nam, how many charnel-houses, how many mass graves are to be uncovered in the years to come, so that mankind, who want to live maneina, who want to two and develop in happiness and prosperity, could know how ignoble and atrotious the nature of American im-

To denounce Son My is and Lidice. It means that one does not bow to the fait accompli. To support the human against the inhu-man is simply to carry one's duty as a man.

The Young Gizl ot Saigon

(Continued from page 8)

occupied by the P.L.A.r.,
A N.F.L. flag was flying on
the highest roottop. Suddenly,
the Liberation lighters rashed
out of the
back.

He hurriedly slung th
machingum over Phi
shoulder then durled in and shrill voice, "Phuong, keep my gun!" He hurriedly slung the sub-machinegun over Phuong's shoulder then darted into a

" What's the matter Phuong turned to ask Minh. "The enemy may flatten

whipped up a nett of confusion. The fire spread to nearby houses and howled like a tornado. In such circumstances, Phuong did not know what to do and merely followed on Minh's heels. Suddenly, the

"Oh. Minh!" she screamed with horror, but then she felt ashamed of herself, because this quarter. Let's get down without delay," the young fighter replied in a grave tone. in tront of her not only Minh. many other fighters were doing the same. As he prelicted, the two hardly landed on the ground When he reappeared, his hair was singed and his shirt Hoor when the enemy bounded

burning house.

hair was singed ant his shirt was burned in patches with some small flames still flicker-ing on it, his face was smoke-blackened and he was holding floor when the enemy pounded the areawith artillery Columns of state grey smoke bit owed up in the lair and wrapped the streets. Swarms of choppers whirled in through the smoke clouds and fired rockets on a baby in his arms. Phuong moved forward, put down the flames on his shirt and brushclouds and fired rochets on the rows of wull-to-wull hou-ses. Skyraiders then took turns in raining napalm and demo-lition bombs on the area. The houses guited by the blaze expunded. Gunshots, bomb explositions and plane roaring, mingled with the anguished roise of children and old spine orise of children and old spine the property of the contract. ed the ashes off the baby's back. Then she joined the fighters in evacuating the victims from evacuating the victims from the area.

While people were pressing out for safer places, while members of her family were roaming about looking for her, Phuong was marching with

the Liberation fighters, the A.K. submachinegun slung on Adapted from NGUYEN SANG

(a South Vietnamese writer)

our people lies in the aggressive policy of the U.S. and the anti-popular and trea-cherous policy of its stooges.

in order to attack the liberated areas of Laos and both zones of the Neo Lao Haksat U.S. whose military command the puppet army in large-scale nibbling attacks on the territory liberated by the Neo Lao Haksat and the direct participation of U.S. air force in the way.

The statement stresses: root and direct cause of the aggravation of the situation in our country as well as of the losses and sufferings of

cultural fields. The prestige of the Neo Lao Hahsat has risen among the Lao people and in the world. The militant alliance petween it and the patriotic neutralist forces is strengthened with every passing day. Meanwhile, the Yankees ened with day. Meanwhile, the Yankees and their stooges are more and more isolated, the pro-ult. Sortes weakened, their contradictions aggrainner contradictions aggra-vated and they are in a state of passiveness and in a quan-

The statement stresses: The Neo Lao Haksat Cen-Committee reaffirms once again that so long as the U.S. imperialists persist in their intervention in, and aggression against, Laos, our

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

MILITARY OPERATIONS

FIVE NORTHERN PROVINCES (FIRST TACTICAL AREA)

HE DI A F. had mount. ed a series of attacks on three southern prov-inces of the First Tactical Area where fierce fighting is still raging, Giai Phong Press Agency reported.

On July 23, early in the norning, Pt.A.F. artillery of Quang Mam province bounded the following targets pounded the r

The U.S. air base known to be the most important in Southeast Asia,

- The Nuoc Man airfield, The logistic base of the U.S. Navy,

U.S. advisers' "billets." - The H.Q. of U.S. special forces in the First Tactical

In Quang Tin province, near Quang Nam, the P.L.A.F. hammered at Tam Ky provincial capital, 60 km southeast of Da Nang. Units of Division Americal stationed in the region were a saulted throughout July 23.

The same day, further south, in Ouang Ngai pro-

vincial capital, the P.L.A.F. stormed many enemy posi-tions: the H.Q. of puppet Division 2, police stations, pro-vincial administrative offices, logistic bases, etc. The local radio station was also taken by people's forces and 9 dis-trict capitals in the province attacked.

On July 24, the P.L.A.F. struck at the enemy in Hol An town, 22 km southeast of Da Nang and provincial capital of Quang Nam. The P.L.A.F. guns shelled many enemy positions in the town while a storming party attacked the town defence line, enemy causing

On the previous day, the P.L.A.F. have downed a R.F.4 Phantom reconnaissance plane, killing General Robert F. Worley, acting commander of U.S. 7th Air Army directing the air war in Viet Nam. He was the third American general officer killed in the war.

Western sources disclosed that on the night of July 22, over 100 big shells fell on a puppet Rangers' C.P. south puppet Rangers' C.P. south of Hue, inflicting heavy losses In the week ending July 20, Giai Phong Press Agency reported, the P.L.A.F. in two districts of Thua Thien districts of Thua Thien province (capital: Hue) put out of action 400 enemy troops, mostly G.I.s, downed 3 planes and destroyed 3 cannons and 30 tents.

In the northernmost area, on Highway No 9, incessant attacks were staged against enemy positions between Ca Lu and Con Tien held by U.S. Marines and puppet U.S. Marines and puppet troops: the enemy lost 457 men put out of action, two planes downed, four 155 and men put out of action, two
men put out of action, two
men put out of action, two
men put out of action
men put out out
men put out
men put
m 150 Marines put out of

The P.L.A.F. A.A. batteries were most efficient in this sector: 6 enemy planes knock-ed out of the sky between July o and 15.

SAIGON

N Long An province (Mekong Delta), on the night
of July 22, the P.L.A.F.
struck at units of U.S. Division 9, 28km south of Saigon, causing to the enemy
heavy losses in men and
materials.

The same day, 120km north of Saigon, near the Viet Nam
—Cambodia frontier, the C.P.
of Lee Ninh sub-sector received about one hundred shells which touched off big fires and killed or wounded many enemy soldiers.

On July 21, 10km southeast of Saigon, the Nha Be fuel depot was again bombarded by the P.L.A.F. Half a million litres of fuel went up in smoke. It is to be recalled that on the night of July 8, three 1.8 a storage of 1,000 drums of fuel as well as 20 storehouses of chemicals and other mate of chemicals and other materials were destroyed by a fire caused by a similar P.L.A.F. artillery pounding. On the night of July 7, 3 million litres of petrol were burnt.

On the night of July 21 P.L.A.F. shelling hit the enemy at Go Cong, a provincial capital in the Mekong Delta, 50km south of Saigon, and at Phan Rang town

(270km northeast of Saigon), in South Central Viet Nam.

in South Central Viet Nam.

Giai Phong Press Agency
has just given details of the
clearing operation conducted
by the enemy strategic
and Go Dux, 45m northwest
of Saigon, from June 28 to
July 10: Fleeroly engaged
regional troops and guertilas,
the enemy took 1,400 canualties including 1,130 G.Is:
cars and lorries and seven
105mm guns destroyed, 30
aircraft downed, destroyed or
put out of action including
2 companies, a platoon and 2 companies, a platoon and a battalion C.P.

Besides the devastating blows from the P.L.A.F. shock units and regional troops, the enemy all over South Viet Nam was depleted by a guerilla war which has by a guerilla war which has reached a new high. Gid: Phong Press Agency announced that, in 17 days ending July 14, the guerillas in 8 provinces in the Saigon on the presence of the presence by a guerilla war which reached a new high.

The Young Gizl of Saigon

W ITH limpid eyes, a small straight nose, red lips and thick black hair hanging down over round shoulders, Phuong was round shoulders, Phuong was a beautiful girl. As for Trinh, her friend, her beauty emanated from the melancholic expression of her face and the usual fathomless look of any quiet girl. Both became friends when they were mates at a secondary school Their fathers were both Their teachers.

Living in this city, the Living in this city, the two young girls were weary of the Profitigate, carefree life some people of their age were leading. They looked upon their priendship as a great source of comfort which sawed them from the ennui fell by most young men and most young men and confined in this oppressive city.

pressive city.

Then it came a day when Trinh suddenly disappeared. Phuong remained in Saigon, and day in day out she usent to school, missing her absent friend very much. They did not hear from each other. Not until a year later did he exercise a small message. did not hear from each other. Not wottle a year of the Not worth a year of the test of the lacked the courage. She thought of her father and mother. She was loath to leave school and her orderly life...

But this morning she was waken up by barrages of artillery fire which rumbled around the block of houses in which she lived. There was a knock at the door. She opened it and, to her surprise, she saw many people in the street, guns on their shoulders and carticle helts around and cartridge belts around their waists. Before she could know where she was, someone gave her a hug.

"Trinh !" she burst out with joy but not without astonishment. "Trinh ! It's you really?"

"I am a P.L.A.F. guide now. I'm piloting them into the city for attacks against the U.S. and Thieu-Ky clique" clique.

"Come in right away !"

"Not now. I must go and show our fighters the lie of the land. I'll come back to-morrow. Would you mind sheltering them?"

shiltering inem e. Trinh fetched the fighters and introduced them to Phuong She looked at Phuong, then said to one of the fighters, chummity: "Here's my fold I often talked to you about. Well, Phuong, if you want, well, who something more about me, don't hesitate to ask him, but let our fighters have a rest this morphic, they tust lought. this morning, they just fought a battle yesterday and had a night-long march."

Then she hurried off to the next house. "A careworn and cool young girl like Trinh has now become so alert and bubbling a combatant," Phuong thought to herself and felt envious of her friend's life. The man Trinh introduced to her looked very young, about 26 years of age. Well-made, with a broad forehead and bright eyes overhung by bushy bright eyes overhung by bushy eyebrows, he was neat in his olive uniform. He did not seem to care for a rest and sat talking with her and other, members of her family in all

After a little chat the day solve. Gun; pire ratifled on all sides. Enemy tanks and armed helicopters; indiscriminately poured their bullets into the steets. Enemy troops came in other side of the street. Civilians fled in panie, some object of the cover. Phuong assisted her new friend in occupying and remained by his chause and remained by his chause. Atter a little chat the day

and remained by his side.

Guns kept clattering everywhere. The battlefront was
rather clear-cut: the PL. Las. F.
holding this side of the street
and the enemy the opposit
side. N.S. Boulevard van
between the two contending
forces. Shots whitzed down
from rooflops, up from the
ground or from a house conter
to another, more storadie wow to another, now sporadic, now concentrated. The young girl heard and watched with keen interest and great amazement. She gazed at Minh — the fighter standing by her side fighter standing by her side who was opening ub on the enemy. Several Yanhees from a window of an opposite building uwer extruring the free. Minh's deadly shots cut down some of them. Phuong insisted on having a fry at let her. He was the world of the standing by his side, he standing by his side, he



A Saigon woman militia

shouted "Get into cover!" It was not because he showed little regard for her but because was not conside his thouse we want to conside his thouse we have a more than the man and left that he was dearled by them. But was dearled by them, but was dearled by them, but whe did not know why the just fell unimportant and nothing more than a younger sister of and cen full very pleased when he should at her. "No wonder Trish did not of them, the did not how many with the did not not company with the dearly shought of he girl friend and can fall due to follow the should at her who would be dearly shought of he girl friend and can fall and the full found that the young fighter eyes such the men and the man and the service of the man and the service of the man and the service of the service of the man and the service of the man and the service of the man and the service of the young fighter's eyes which were shining and moist for want of

sleep.

Later in the day, the shooting became more and more sporadic. Only then did Minh begin showing her how to

handle the A.K. sub-machineeun and let her fire a long burst. Intense fire was heard burst. Intense fire was heard again from different parts of the city, mingled with battle cries, as if to respond to her volley. She half opened the window and looked down. She saw the Liberation fighters dashing across the street. The enemy troops acreamed in their flight.

Like a little child, she gave loud cheers and shouted at the top of her voice when she saw Trinh leading a Liberation detachment across the boule-vard, press the attack home and seize the tall building in front of her. She chucked with admiration when she saw a comba-tant tumble down, hit by enemy fire but keep crawling forward, a hand on the wound in his abdomen and the other on his gun.

The block of houses on the ther side of the street was now (Continued page 7)

VIET NAM COURIER